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will love the fields and the running streams in the valleys, the rivers and the woods. That is a happy man who is able to learn the causes of things, who can put all fears and pitiless fate beneath his feet, and the roar of greedy Acheron. This power the country and the country gods, Pan and Silvanus, teach him, 475. Sellar says:

In this passage Virgil recognizes the source of his strength: *Flumina amem silvasque*. It is the power of love which quickens his intuition and enables him to perceive the tenderness and beauty revealed in the living movement of Nature.

Vergil believed in man's dependence on a higher spiritual power. Says Sellar (Virgil, 209-210):

Nature he regards as no more independent in her sphere than man is in his. . . . The ultimate fact which he endeavours to set forth and justify is the relation of man to Nature, under a divine dispensation.

There must be a constant struggle with the reluctant forces of Nature, but there is also the resource of prayer and of propitiating Heaven by rites and sacrifices, and by a life of piety and innocence. I quote Sellar once more (Virgil, 210-211):

The ethical precepts of the Georgics, as is said by a distinguished French writer, may be summed up in the mediaeval maxim, *Laborare est orare*.

I should like to quote from Wordsworth's Tintern Abbey a passage that seems to me very like those lines of Vergil, 175 ff., which expressed his longing to understand the mysteries of Nature and his love of the streams and the woods:

. . . And I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns
And the round ocean and the living air
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man.

. Therefore am I still
A lover of the meadows and the woods
And mountains; and of all that we behold
From this green earth. . . well pleased to
recognize
In nature and the language of the sense
The anchor of my purest thoughts, the nurse,
The guide, the guardian of my heart and soul,
Of all my moral being.

HIGH SCHOOL,
Catskill, New York.

MABEL V. ROOT.

REVIEWS

- Outlines of Greek and Roman History to A.D. 180. Second Edition. By Mary Agnes Hamilton. Oxford: at the University Press (1915). Pp. 193. \$75.
- Ancient Peoples. By William C. Morey. New York: American Book Company (1915). Pp. VI + 634. \$1.50.
- Ancient Times: A History of the Early World. By James Henry Breasted. Boston: Ginn and Co. (1916). Pp. XX + 742. \$1.60.

Miss Hamilton's book is, as it claims to be, a book of outlines. There are no glaring errors; but it is uninteresting, it has only six illustrations, poor ones at that, it is too syncopated for a history, and too diffuse for an outline.

Professor Morey's book is a revision of his *Outlines of Ancient History*. The work is well done. Especial reference must be made to the goodly number of maps—2 double-page, 18 full-page, 25 half-page, and 22 small insert maps. Chapters II-VI, on The Oriental Peoples, contain 62 pages, VII-XVIII, on The Greek People, 216 pages, and XIX-XXXV, on The Roman People, 302 pages. The Appendix contains a Chronological Summary, a Classified List (12 pages) of Important Books upon Ancient History, and a good Index, with diacritical marks to show pronunciation. There are very few pages without an illustration of some sort, and most of them are good. But the author retains the 52 small woodcuts showing the heads of Greek and Roman men. The reviewer has heard students laugh at such illustrations, and one needs only to turn to page 246 and read that Alcibiades was "fascinating in person", and then glance at the woodcut of a very homely and uninteresting person labelled Alcibiades, or at the sick-looking Miltiades (so-called) on page 154, to realize that a succession of pictures of heavily whiskered men who look much alike is not the best illustrative matter.

The Hittites do not receive as much space as is warranted; the statement (97) that "Mycenaean" is "a term now restricted to the culture found in Greece proper" is not quite correct, for it is applied to the Sixth City of Troy, and to island sites that fit Mycenaean dates; the "Hill of Ares (Mars)" (127) is now a questionable designation; "Aryan" (145) is no longer to be considered as another term for Indo-European, for Aryan is the Indo-Persian branch of Indo-European; it has not yet been decided what *Roma Quadrata* (311) really was; the explanation of the *comitia tributa* (332) would have been better if Professor Botsford's book, *Roman Assemblies*, had been consulted; the line of Hannibal's march from Spain to Italy (Map, page 368) does not cross the Rhone at the right place; the title "The Captive Province" under the woodcut (389) of a seated woman in distress does not tell anything; in the explanation of the Battle of Actium (441) the author might better have followed Ferrero; the German policy of Augustus as given by the author (461) has been proved wrong by Professors Oldfather and Canter (see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 10.47-48); the pith of papyrus stems was split and pasted in sheets, and not peeled off in layers (507); the edict of Caracalla was promulgated in 212 A.D., not in 211 (517); the restoration of the Theater of Dionysus (204) is not a very good one, for it restores neither a Greek nor a Roman theater.

But these notes are meant as suggestions rather than as criticisms, for Professor Morey's history is an excellent one, the revision is timely and is well done, and the book has been, and is, a credit to the profession.

Professor Breasted's book is the best book on ancient history for Schools that we have. But before specifying why that is so, let us make the few criticisms we can, and forget them. Professor Breasted devotes nearly one-third of his new book (which is an enlargement of part of Robinson and Breasted, *Outlines of European History*, Part I) to the history of the Orient, and certainly no one else so well as Professor Breasted can make a classical historian admit that this procedure is almost justifiable. That the author is our leading Egyptologist we know, and one expects to find the history of Egypt and the Orient done with a loving touch and a steady hand, and such is the case. To the history of Greece and Rome just as much devotion has been given, but in those sections there are a few small mistakes. Perhaps also those who are working in the Greek and the Roman fields may think that the latter pages of the history are rather too plentifully sprinkled with libations of Nile water.

The author says on page 286, "In Sparta the power of the king was checked by the appointment of a second king". Perhaps it would have been better to say 'the kingly power was checked', etc., which would have removed the implication that Sparta had one king until it was found better to check his power. On page 289 one finds the Greek colonists in South Italy looking "northward to the hills" on which Rome was to be, which seems to credit the Greeks with a too highly developed anticipatory vision. The reviewer's students are inclined to deny the possibility of three men sitting, each with an oar, on the same bench, as the Corinthian warship is manned by the author (299). The arrangement of the seats for the rowers is still an unsettled question (see *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 19 [1899] and Fowler and Wheeler, *Greek Archaeology*, 440, with photograph of a Theban *lebes*). The splendid Doric temple below the Acropolis is properly called in the illustration (365) The So-called Temple of Theseus; yet the statement might have been added that archaeologists now call it the Temple of Hephaestus.

The author calls the renewal of the Peloponnesian War, after the peace of Nicias, the Third Peloponnesian War. That name will probably not hold. The Great Greek Suicide, or the Hellenic Civil War, might make a good title. Thucydides, of course, does not call it the Peloponnesian War, and, from the point of view of Sparta, the war would have been the Attic War, as Professor Bury has noted. The war in this country in 1861-1865 is The War of Secession, or The War of Rebellion, unless the writer or the speaker is trying to straddle Mason and Dixon's line. It will be remembered that Napoleon called his great battle in 1815 Mont St. Jean, but that the two names used for it are La Belle Alliance and Waterloo. Unless history can fasten the blame for a war pretty definitely on one party or the other, a neutral name that will be descriptive would seem to be desirable.

In the descriptive matter under the illustration on page 314 the author, in speaking of Greek vase-painting,

says that "it was at this time done in red color on a black background". This statement is an oversight, of course, because, as every one knows, the red color was not put on the vase; the red is the natural color of the terra-cotta, saved while the rest of the vase is painted black. Under Figure 218 the author speaks of certain Pergamenian and Rhodian sculptures, the sarcophagus reliefs of Alexander, and the mosaic picture of the battle of Issus "as the supreme creations of ancient art". Students of Greek art hold that the Parthenon sculptures have that place. In the map of Early Latium, on page 493, among Veii, Tibur, Tusculum, and Alba Longa the Villa of Hadrian is rather out of place. The reviewer is glad to note that the map on page 500 is a good one, because the one on page 250 in the corresponding chapter of the book by Professors Robinson and Breasted was out of place. The author is a bit hazy about the early officials of Rome. On page 505 he speaks of "four new officials called *tribunes*". Niese, in 1886, and E. Meyer, in 1895, did try to prove that the tribunes were not elected until 471 and were originally four in number, but that view has been successfully controverted. The best authority for early officials and the comitia is not Meyer, but Botsford, *The Roman Assemblies*. On the same page, the words "number of officials called *censors*" were, I feel sure, meant to convey a different impression from what they really say.

On page 536 Professor Breasted calls the Second Punic War the Hannibalic War. It is hard to launch new names: witness the difficulty in changing Arbela to Gaugamela, or Hastings to Senlac. Besides, "Hannibal" does not seem to lend itself well to an adjectival form. On the maps between pages 552 and 553 the adjective is changed to "Hannibalian". Hannibal's route shown on the map on page 538 does not cross the Rhone at the right place. The comparison on page 593 of Caesar's six cohorts at Pharsalus behind his cavalry to "an unobserved football player crouching on the right side lines to receive the ball", is well meant in deference to student's apperception, but the author has evidently never played football, for the two positions are not at all comparable. Professor Breasted holds to the old German statement that Augustus tried to extend the Roman *limes* to the Elbe. This statement had been accepted until Professors Oldfather and Canter proved it wrong (see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 10.47-48).

These slight criticisms apart, Professor Breasted has given us a book in which "*the bulk of the space has been devoted to the life of man in all its manifestations—society, industry, commerce, religion, art, literature*". The book has better illustrations and better maps than any other book we have, and the descriptive matter under the illustrations is full, and interesting, and has set a pattern which must be followed. There are about 500 pages in the book and about 215 pages of illustrative matter. There are a number of illustrations in color, very excellently done, scores of plates in sepia printed on special light cream paper, many new maps, and

nearly three hundred woodcuts. The Bibliography fills pages 717-731, and is in every way just what it ought to be. Of the historical matter itself, and the literary style in which it is presented, there is no possible criticism.

The historical profession has long been congratulating itself on owning Professor Breasted, the teaching profession will welcome his new book, and even the professing student will be unable to avoid becoming interested in it.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS
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RALPH VAN DEMAN MAGOFFIN.

The Wasps of Aristophanes. The Greek Text Revised, with a Translation into Corresponding Metres, Introduction, and Commentary. By Benjamin Bickley Rogers. London: G. Bell and Sons (1915). Pp. lii + 312. \$3.25.

Though there is nothing on the title-page to indicate the fact, this book is in reality a second edition. At the end of the Introduction to the First Edition, reprinted (pages v-xliii), we have the date "September, 1875". Next comes (xliv-xlvii) a Supplementary Note to the Present Edition. This deals with the light which the Polity of Athens, discovered about 1890, has thrown "upon the details of the dicastic system as it existed in the days of Aristotle"; the dicastic system plays a part in the Wasps. On page xlviii we read, "In the Wasps, as in the Peace, the additions now made in the Commentary are so insignificant in comparison with the original matter, that it has been thought best to signify them by brackets".

The additions are in fact few and brief. It seems a pity that the Commentary was not completely revised. To be sure, one is hardly justified in demanding such revision at the hands of a man as *proventus aetate* as Mr. Rogers is; but, on the other hand, there was no call for any revision—save a thorough-going one—by him of his book.

There is nothing to indicate whether the translation has been revised. There is not a statement, either, of the extent to which the Appendix of Various Readings (245-312) has been revised. There has, in fact, been revision, as the very first sentence indicates, implicitly, if not explicitly: "There are ten extant MSS., Professor Williams White tells us, containing the Comedy of the Wasps". It is clear also that here Mr. Rogers has taken account of the readings in some, at least, of the editions published since his own first edition: Blaydes (1893); Van Leeuwen (1893 and 1909); Merry (1893); Graves (1894); Starkie (1897); Hall and Geldart, the text in the Oxford Classical Text Series (1900). This part of the book gives to the revision such value as the revision has. C. K.

AN ETYMOLOGY

In Homer the ocean was still a river (compare Iliad 16.151, 18.607). Much water has gone into the sea since—with a halting morphology, to be sure—I connected ὠκεαρός with ὠκός (in The American Journal of Philology 17.7). The derivation is now clear to me, however, in all its details. Our word is a compound. Its posterius is *éarós*, 'going', 'flowing', and is derived from the root *ei*, after the pattern of *édarós*, *edendus*; *σρεγάρως*, *tegens*; Lith. *tekinas*, *currens*. The verb *eti* is used in the Rig Veda (3.33.7) to describe the rapid streaming forth of the waters after their release by Indra; and in the same stanza *áyana-m* (possibly

identical, accent apart, with *éarós*) is the 'course' that the pentup waters sought. Accordingly the second Petersburg lexicon properly enters 'fliessen' (= *fluere*) as a primary definition of the root *i*, *ire*. The prius ὠκ- contains either ὠκυ- or the adverb ὠκα, fused into the parathetic (symphytic) group, ὠκεαρός.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

EDWIN W. FAY.

CARMEN PASTORALE

(To be sung to the air of Integer Vitae)

Pastor ut cladem pecori veretur,
cautus hinc¹ ne qua² rapiatur agna,
sic mihi curat deus ut redundant
omnia laeta.

Semper et praesens velut in reductis
vallibus ducit placidos ad amnes;
firmat³ is curis animum solutis
firmat alitque.

Sive sub noctem mihi mox eundumst,
per vias maestas, ubi Terror ingens
ingruit templis pavidis et Orci
aedibus altis,

seu feras Hydras reliquasque diras
beluas visam, nihilum⁴ timebo;
intuens nutum ducis atque vultum,
mente quiescam.

From ill as shepherd wards his flock,
Alert lest thence a lamb be torn,
So cares the Lord that evermore
Secure delights my lot adorn.

His presence as through leafy vales
To quiet streams doth lead me on;
My soul from every care relieved
He beareth up and maketh strong.

Be it my lot to walk beneath
The shadows of the fearsome road
Where Terror shrouds the dread domain
And lofty aisles of Hell's abode,

Of if my path the Hydra's rage
With other portents dire assails;
I'll nothing fear; but calm and still
I'll wait the sign that never fails.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

H. C. NUTTING.

LATIN PLAY IN A HIGH SCHOOL

On March 1-2, the Latin students of the Hollywood High School, Los Angeles, California, presented Professor Miller's play, *Dido, The Phoenician Queen*, in a *Latin* version which they had themselves prepared. The performance was an extraordinary success. All parts, even the parts in the chorus, were carried by Latin students. Miss Bertha Green, Head of the Latin Department, had general charge of the performance, and to her, assisted by many willing workers among the teachers and a most enthusiastic body of students, the success of the play is due. More than forty Schools were represented in the audience; some of the spectators came 250 miles.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

WALTER A. EDWARDS.

¹from it'.

²in any way'.

³as it were'.

⁴adverbial accusative.